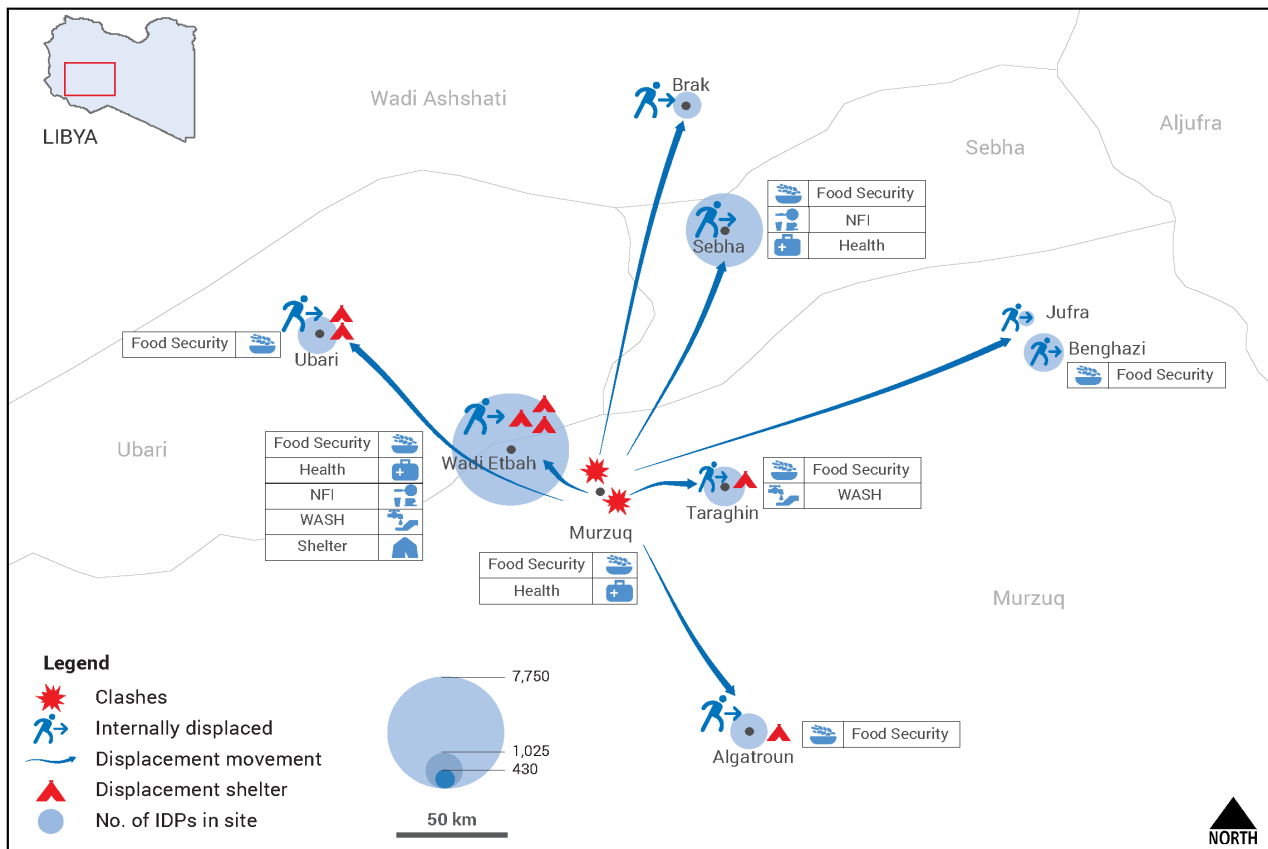


This report is produced by OCHA Libya in collaboration with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and the humanitarian partners.

Highlights

- At least 90 civilians killed and more than 200 injured as a result of the violent clashes which escalated early August, including the air strike that targeted Murzuq area on 4 August.
- Over 16,700 individuals and 620 migrants have been displaced to adjacent municipalities. Around 600 individuals are currently hosted in seven collective shelters run by local authorities.
- Around 1,300 individuals have been displaced from Murzuq to Jufra and Benghazi in the East of Libya.
- In coordination with the local Crisis Committees, humanitarian partners are delivering health, WASH, food and non-food items assistance based on assessed needs in the areas of displacement.



Map of displacement and sectors response

Situation Overview

As of 30 August, the situation on ground in Murzuq has become relatively calmer after the violent clashes gradually decreased among fighting parties throughout the previous week. At least 16,700 individuals have been displaced because of the armed clashes in Murzuq including around 620 migrants since the beginning of August. Most IDPs fled mainly to Wadi Etbah (46%), Sebha (21%), Al-Gatroun (7%), Ubari (8%), Taraghin (7%),

Brak Alshatai (3%), Jufra (2%) and most recently Benghazi (6%) where their main top needs remain, are either renting or sharing houses with friends and relatives. The local authorities of adjacent municipalities opened collective centers to host at least 565 in need of shelter.¹

Road access to Murzuq city has reportedly become possible. Local market and public services like electricity, fuel, water, and telecommunication have resumed in the area; however, with frequent interruptions. On the other hand, local governmental institutions and the banking sector remain suspended.

According to Ministry of Education, more than 200 displaced students from Murzuq reportedly faced challenges with registration for their secondary certificate exams due to the relocation to several municipalities in secondary displacements.

Humanitarian Needs and Response

Humanitarian partners are delivering assistance according to the identified needs in the areas of displacement including food, WASH and non-food items. Health sector partners have also delivered emergency medical supplies to the main health facilities in the affected areas supported by mobile medical teams. A substantial portion of the assistance is delivered under the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism, which has also pre-positioned humanitarian supplies in Sebha for a timely and efficient response in case of further need. UNFPA plans to assess the protection needs of affected women.

In Benghazi, as part of coping mechanism, some 52 assessed displaced families reported reducing their expenditure on essential non-food items such as water, hygiene items and expenses on health, medicine or education. This was followed by 42 families reporting that they are borrowing money as means to cope with their daily expenditures, for example purchasing food on debt to sustain everyday living. In addition, most families reported that children were at high risk and in need of psycho-social assistance. Most households that have left Murzuq have faced a number of violations to their rights, safety and dignity.²

Health

The sector and its partners continue to coordinate health response with health local authorities including the Murzuq Crisis Committee, Sabha Municipality Council and Sabha Medical Center and others at different levels to cover any emerging needs.

The Health Sector provided medical equipment and different health kits including trauma, non-communicable and cholera. The distributed medical supplies and medications that can support 72,000 people for three months and support 600 life-saving surgeries.

Rapid response teams and surveillance officers are deployed to IDP locations across the south. WHO provided health supplies to Taraghin, Murzuq public hospitals and Tasawah rural hospital. The Sabha Medical Centre, Taraghin and Ubari hospitals and Tasawah rural hospitals continue to provide referral services for wounded and patients with chronic conditions.

In response to identified needs of displaced individuals from Murzuq to Benghazi, WHO deployed an emergency medical team with an equipped mobile clinic. In addition, WHO Emergency Medical Team (EMT) has been deployed from Ubari hospital to cover Al Greefah and Bent Baya rural hospitals, providing services to Murzuq IDPs.

1 IOM – DTM: Murzuq Flash Update on 27 August

2 Rapid needs assessment on IDP movement from Murzuq to Benghazi – ACTED/UNHCR 29 August 2019

Health partners need to scale up their response in health life-saving and life-sustaining services. Strengthening cold chain system across the south remains one of the key priorities. Advocacy continues to call for an impartial access to the functioning health facilities by all patients regardless of their background.

Food Security

In addition to the existing dry food stocks for some 2,660 individuals in Murzuq city, WFP dispatched dry food rations for about 16,000 new and existing beneficiaries in Murzuq (Al-Gatroun, Alsharkiya, Taraghin and Wadi Etbah) during the reporting period. Under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), WFP and its local partner, Atta Al Kheir, coordinated the food assistance to the first group of about 2,000 newly displaced individuals in Wadi Etbah on 19 August 2019. The distribution took place on the course of 3 days.

In response to displaced individuals from Murzuq to Benghazi, WFP reached around 700 people with food assistance. WFP RRM assistance is still ongoing in Benghazi. In addition, WFP RRM is planning assistance in Sebha in the south in the coming days.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

At least, 565 IDPs are currently seeking shelter in seven sites. School are mainly being used as temporary shelters across Wadi Etbah, Taraghin and Sebha. The sector managed to respond so far to the most urgent needs of displaced families and their hosting households such as mattresses, blankets and solar lamps. Around 1,200 families benefited from NFIs distributed by national actors along Core-Relief Items (CRIs) Kits distributed by UNHCR to 1,000 IDPs in Wadi Etbah.

WASH

At least 5,000 individuals benefit from WASH assistance consisting of around 1,000 hygiene kits distributed to Wadi Etbah (433), Taraghin (460) and Sbetat (30) under the Rapid Response Mechanism. The kit has basic hygiene items like soap, buckets, sanitary pads and cloth detergent which will be sufficient for 3 months. The items will improve the hygiene situation and prevent disease outbreak.